Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 June 2003</u> .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1,2 and 5-13</u> is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1,2 and 5-13</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

· If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .   6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, and 5-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

U.S. Patent No. 6,253,216 (Sutcliffe et al), "Mastering Microsoft Office 97" (Moseley et al), and

U.S. Patent No. 6,389,460 (Stewart et al).

Sutcliffe discloses in column 2, lines 20-39 an invention wherein users can create

personalized web pages by using their browser software and communicating with a network

server. Sutcliffe further discloses in column 2, lines 40-53 that the system allows users to input

text and graphics parameters for storage in a database within said server. The personal web

pages can then be displayed by retrieving the corresponding database parameters. Sutcliffe has

thus disclosed a graphics server, a database for storing graphics effects parameters, and a

browser that inherently includes a display. In columns 8 and 9, Sutcliffe discloses a "Create or

Edit Personal Page" option, which serves a document to an edit screen on the display. As the

title suggests, users can create or edit their personal web pages by inserting text, graphics, and

backgrounds via a graphical user interface. Additionally, a "View Page" option allows users to

view their web page with the selected graphics parameters. As mentioned, Sutcliffe discloses

storing text, graphics, and background parameters, and then using those parameters to

reconstruct a personal web page. Sutcliffe does not specifically cite utilizing a font object when

reconstructing the page, but fonts are inherently associated with any text displayed on a browser.

Therefore, a font object must be included when reconstructing a web page. As explained in

columns 8-10, Sutcliffe's personal page construction is constrained by user-selectable templates.

Users cannot, therefore, insert graphics "anywhere" within a document as claimed. Templates,

however, are certainly not required to construct web pages. Moseley, for instance, teaches on

pages 1089-1090 that Microsoft Word allows users to create web pages just as they would a

regular document. Text, graphics, hyperlinks, and backgrounds can all be added via the

Microsoft Word interface. Furthermore, users can manipulate the insertion point as taught by

Moseley on pages 137-139, and then apply a plurality of graphic effects as taught on pages 166-

173. While templates work well for the novice user, more experienced HTML authors would

certainly benefit from the increased flexibility offered by the Microsoft Word interface.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to use the web page authoring interface disclosed by Moseley in combination with the

personal page system of Sutcliffe so that advanced users would not be constrained by templates

and could thus create more personalized web pages. Regarding the remaining limitations,

neither Sutcliffe nor Moseley disclose a cache for storing the graphics and text as an image.

Stewart, however, discloses in column 3, lines 61-67 and column 4, lines 1-20 an invention for

storing and retrieving objects in a rapid and efficient manner. Stewart further suggests in column

3, lines 61-63 that said objects can be images. In Figure 2, Stewart illustrates a proxy cache

[208] for storing images. Stewart further discloses in column 16, lines 49-67 and column 17,

lines 1-20 a hashing system for establishing a directory structure of cached images. Columns 18-

20 detail the process of receiving a graphic request locator, hashing the request to form a string, locating the cached image, and serving the image to a browser. Because the size of the cache is limited, however, it can only provide temporary storage. Accordingly, Stewart discloses in column 19, lines 62-67 and column 20, lines 1-11, logic for handling a request for an image not located in the cache. Stewart explains that when the image is not found, the system attempts to retrieve the image from an alternate location. In column 2, lines 39-45, Stewart provides motivation for adding a caching mechanism to the hypothetical invention of Sutcliffe and Moseley. Stewart explains in this section that organizations can more efficiently share the bandwidth of an Internet connection by storing frequently accessed Internet material. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further improve the hypothetical invention of Sutcliffe and Moseley by utilizing a cache as taught by Stewart. In the combined invention, images would be stored in a cache and in a database of parameters. The invention would first search the cache for the desired image as taught by Stewart. Then, if the requested image is not found in the cache, it could be reconstructed from its associated parameters as taught by Sutcliffe. This combination would be superior to the hypothetical invention of Sutcliffe and Moseley because of the increased efficiency.

Referring to claim 2, as mentioned above, Sutcliffe discloses a database within a server for storing personal web page parameters. When a user wishes to view a personal web page, a plurality of screen display images are generated from the parameters stored in the database.

Referring to claim 6, the combined teachings of Stewart, Moseley, and Sutcliffe establish a system wherein a graphic request locator is hashed to search for an image within a cache. If

the image is not found, the system generates a new image from the image parameters stored in a

database. Based on Stewart's use of hashing to locate an image, it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to hash the graphic request

locator to also determine the location of the graphic parameters within the database. This would

eliminate the need to provide additional information containing the parameter's whereabouts,

thus improving the system's efficiency.

Referring to claims 7-10, Sutcliffe discloses in column 2, lines 44-53 that the system

stores graphic parameters representing layout, text, and graphics and uses those parameters to

reconstruct a personal web page. Sutcliffe further discloses in column 9, lines 1-8 that users can

further assign background objects to their web pages. Sutcliffe does not specifically cite

utilizing a font object when reconstructing the page, but inherently, a font object is associated

with any text displayed on a browser. Therefore, a font object must be included when

reconstructing a web page. Additionally, Sutcliffe does not specifically cite applying all of the

graphic effects mentioned in claims 8-10. Moseley, though, reveals a plurality of text effects in

pages 167-173. The effects include at least shadowing and animation. As for the remaining

effects, Sutcliffe explains in column 9, lines 16-17 that images in his invention may comply with

any standards known in the art. Furthermore, it is notoriously well known in the state of the art

that web pages can display an abundance of graphics and graphic effects. The examiner takes

OFFICIAL NOTICE of this teaching. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include any or all of the claimed graphic

effects in the hypothetical invention of Sutcliffe, Moseley, and Stewart so as to conform with the

current standards of web publishing.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 8 May 2003 have been fully considered but are moot in view
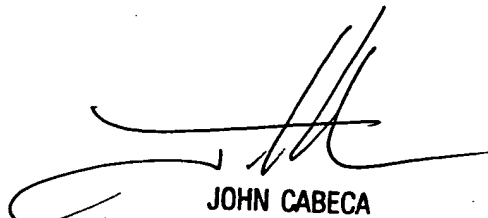
of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered

pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider

these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach full

featured online document editing.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Brian J Detwiler whose telephone number is 703-305-3986. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu 8-5:30 and alternating Fridays 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John W Cabeca can be reached on 703-308-3116. The fax phone numbers for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular

communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

bjd
August 7, 2003 .

JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100